

NOTE

New Distribution Records for Some Nearctic Chalcidid Wasps
(Hymenoptera: Chalcididae)

Burks (*In* Krombein et al., 1979, Catalog of Hymenoptera in America North of Mexico, Vol. I (Parasitica), Smith. Inst. Press: 860–874) listed distribution information for each species of chalcidid wasp in America north of Mexico. Recently, I examined over 4000 chalcidid wasps from the Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Florida Department of Agriculture, Gainesville which yielded new distribution records for eight species. This information is presented because it contributes to the knowledge of the distribution of Nearctic Chalcididae by updating the distributional information in Burks (*Ibid.*). This new information includes one record for the United States, ten state records, and one record for Canada.

The new state records for these wasps, though not involving large discrepancies from their previously known distributions, are significant in expanding their distributions into these states. They are as follows: *Metadontia amoena* (Say) in Texas, *Spilochalcis coxalis* (Cresson) in Florida and Missouri, *Ceratosmicra debilis* (Say) in Montana, *Brachymeria compsilurae* (Crawford) in Florida and Oklahoma, *B. hammari* (Crawford) in Arizona, and *B. tegularis* (Cresson) in Florida, Idaho, and Minnesota.

Two new country records involve *Ceratosmicra meteori* Burks and *Brachymeria carinatifrons* Gahan. *Ceratosmicra meteori* is recorded for the first time in Canada at Newfoundland, Portland Creek near Daniel's Harbour, June 1974, G. H. Heinrich, Malaise trap (one female). Burks (*Ibid.*) listed the distribution of this wasp as Massachusetts south to North Carolina, west to Illinois, Louisiana, Texas, Washington and Mexico. Halstead (1986, Entomol. News 97: 99–100) added California, Arizona, and Florida.

Brachymeria carinatifrons is recorded for the first time inside the United States at Texas, Hidalgo County, Bentsen Rio Grande Valley State Park, near mission, 16–18 July 1981, C. Porter (two females). This wasp's previous distribution was Mexico and Brazil (Burks, 1960. Trans., Am. Entomol. Soc. 86: 225–273). *Brachymeria carinatifrons* might be expected in the United States as it is a parasite of two tachinid flies (*Paradexodes epilachnae* Aldrich and *Lydinolydella metallica* Townsend) which were introduced for the biological control of coccinellid beetles of the genus *Epilachna* (Burks, *Ibid.*).

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Jeffrey A. Halstead, *Department of Biology, California State University–Fresno, Fresno, California 93740. Present address: 2110 N. Hayes, Fresno, California 93722.*